

size and arrangement of derm pores, X33; H. dorsal derm, showing relative size and arrangement of derm pores in anal plate region, X110.

Fig. 2. *Ceroplastes deciduus*, n. sp., all drawings from adult but not fully developed female: A. antenna, X223; leg, X223; C. anal plates and ring from dorsum, showing dorsal setae (solid) and ventral setae (broken), X223; D. spiracular spine group, X223; E. spiracle X223; F. dorsal pores and a spine, X427; G. chitinized anal plate cone as flattened on slide, X33.

DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF
BUPRESTIDAE FROM ARIZONA (COL.).

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TRIBE ACMAEODERINI.

(Julodini Lec. and Horn, not Lacordaire.)

The classification used below is to a large measure based upon that proposed by Kerremans although alterations have been made to suit our fauna, and the tribe name has been changed in accordance with our established rules of nomenclature. For this tribe Kerremans used the name *Polycestini*, based on the genus *Polycesta* described by Solier in 1833, but as *Acmaeodera* was described by Eschscholtz in 1829, the tribe must take its name from the latter genus, and in fact, Kerremans used this name in his earlier works.

Key to the North American genera.

- 1. Tarsal claws simple.....*Polycesta* Sol.
Tarsal claws toothed..... 2
- 2. Scutellum visible..... 3
Scutellum not visible.....*Acmaeodera* Esch.
- 3. Metasternal episterna covered by elytra..... 4
Metasternal episterna not covered by elytra.....*Chrysophana* Lec.
- 4. Tarsal claws deeply toothed.....*Ptosima* Sol.
Tarsal claws with inconspicuous tooth at base..... 5
- 5. Tarsi cordiform.....(South American.) *Tyndaris* Thoms.
Tarsi slender, not cordiform.....*Paratyndaris* Fisher.

Thomson in describing the genus *Tyndaris* says that the tarsal claws are simple, but this was probably due to the fact, that he was comparing it with the genus *Ptosima*, which has the claws deeply toothed, but Kerremans corrects this statement in his Monograph, and says that the claws are lobed at the base. Le Conte and Horn, and Kerremans places *Chrysophana* among the genera with simple claws, but Kerremans probably has not seen any specimens of *Chrysophana*, as the tarsal claws are almost

identical with *Tyndaris* which he places in the group with toothed claws. In speaking of *Chrysophana* as having simple claws, we cannot use it in the same sense as it is used in *Polycesta*, so it is better to place it among those which have the claws toothed. Since the name *Tyndaris* has been used for our North American species, it is included in the above table for comparison.

Paratyndaris, new genus.

Form rather robust, cylindrical, narrower posteriorly. Head convex; clypeus deeply triangularly emarginate at middle; antennal cavities very small, situated in the lateral lobes of the clypeus near the eyes. Antennae very slender and not reaching to the middle of the prothorax, serrate from the sixth or seventh joint; first two joints more robust than the following; eleventh joint ovate. Prothorax a little wider than long, convex, sides moderately arcuate. Eyes large, elliptical. Scutellum small, slightly oblong. Elytra gradually narrowed posteriorly, shorter than the abdomen; apices separately rounded and quadridentate; lateral margins suddenly inflated towards the humeral angles and covering the metasternal episterna. Prosternum with the anterior margin only slightly concave. Last abdominal segment triangular, longer than the elytra, terminating into a spine which is visible from above. Tarsi shorter than tibiae; joints slender, first joint as long as the following two joints united. Tarsal claws with an inconspicuous tooth near base.

Genotype.—*Tyndaris olneyae* Skinner.

This genus is erected for the North American species which have been placed in the genus *Tyndaris* Thoms., but which are not congeneric with the species of that genus from South America. Besides the type, the following species are included: *Tyndaris cincta* Horn, *T. prosopis* Skinner, *T. chamaeleonis* Skinner, *T. barberi* Skinner, and *Paratyndaris coursetiae* Fisher.

The genus is allied to *Tyndaris* Thoms., but differs from it by the following characters: Form more cylindrical, antennae more slender and the joints serrate from the sixth or seventh joint, while in *Tyndaris* they commence at the fifth joint. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, tarsal joints not cordiform, and the abdomen, which is longer than the elytra, terminating into a spine and is visible from above. The species of *Paratyndaris* are also more densely punctured and clothed with silvery pubescence. In general form *Tyndaris* resembles the genus *Acmaeodera* while *Paratyndaris* is more closely allied to *Ptosima*.

In 1857 Thomson (Arch. Entom. I, p. 168) founded the genus *Tyndaris* on *Ptosima planata* Cast. and Gory from Chile. Horn (1885, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XII, p. 147) described *cincta*, the first North American species and placed it in this genus and Skinner (1903, Ent. News, XIV, pp. 236-239) described four

more species and figured all the North American forms. In 1907, Kerremans (Mon. Bupr. Tome II, pp. 556-569) placed the four South American species together with the five species from North American under the genus *Tyndaris*, but since Kerremans never saw any of the North American species, it is easily explained why he placed these two forms together under the same genus.

***Paratyndaris coursetiae*, new species.**

Male.—Form robust, cylindrical, narrower posteriorly, black, clothed with silvery pubescence. Head convex, surface shining, slightly aeneous, coarsely punctured and clothed with recumbent silvery pubescence. Antennae slender, black, very short, and not reaching to the middle of the prothorax, serrate from the seventh joint. Scutellum small, slightly oblong. Prothorax a little wider than long; sides moderately arcuate, broadest a little before the middle, narrowing gradually towards the base; hind angles rectangular; front angles broadly rounded; disc convex, surface shining, densely punctured and clothed with recumbent silvery pubescence; without a median depressed line, but with trace of a smooth spot at base, just in front of scutellum. Elytra at base, as wide as prothorax, gradually narrower posteriorly, black, each elytron with an oblong red spot on lateral margin about one-third of the distance from prothorax to apex, clothed with recumbent silvery pubescence, giving it a cinereous appearance; apices separately rounded and quadridentate; disc moderately convex, irregularly striate, striae punctate, intervals narrow and rugose. Beneath coarsely punctured and clothed with recumbent silvery pubescence. Third abdominal segment at middle with a large widely rounded lobe on the posterior margin, which is densely, very finely punctured and entirely denuded of pubescence. This lobe projects over the fourth segment, reaching nearly to the median part and may be a secondary sexual character. Legs black, with a slight violaceous lustre.

Length 5.5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Habitat.—Tucker Canyon, Santa Catalina Mts., Arizona. F. C. Craighead and Geo. Hofer Collectors.

Type.—Cat. No. 22097 U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from a single male specimen recorded under Bureau of Entomology No. Hopk. U. S. 10650z and reared July 17, 1918, from pupae collected by Messrs. Craighead and Hofer on June 20, 1918 in dead stems of a legume (*Coursetia microphylla*.)

The species resembles *olneyae* and is closely allied to it, but differs from it, and the allied species, *cincta* and *prosopis*, in the absence of the linear median thoracic depression. From *barberi* and *chamaeleonis* it can be easily distinguished by the markings of the elytra and also by the intervals of the elytra being very narrow, irregular and rugose.
